BUSINESS MOTIOES.

HATS AND POLITICS.—There was "any quantity" of Hats bet on the result of the late election, and some of the Whigs have suffered considerably. One friend of corn hed no less than thirtsen Hats bet that Scott would carry the diste of New York. We mat him, last Wednesday, on his way to KNOX's, No. 125 Faithonest, with a face as long as the North 10th, for the purious of leaving an order with that celebrated and popular Hatter, to supply his winning friends. Said se, "I'm extremely sorry for the result; I've lost all my hats, but I'll be generous chough to give my Democratic friends real good hats—that's my object in going to KNOX's. HATS AND POLITICS .- There was "any quan-

Is THAT BEAR CHAINED? -Strolling out the other evening in search of a Tile, timidity parisally caused us to peas the Managerie in Broadway, and call at the HAT Firesagnay Union, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, where, without incurring any danger, we were easily suited at moderate expense.

HATS AND CAPS, BUFFALO ROBES, &c.-The subscriber continues to manufacture and keep on hand Men's, Boys' blinces' and Children's Hate and Caps, as cheap as any other catal shment.

J. W. Kentood, Practical Hatter, No. 123 Canal-st.

RICH FURS-WHOLESALE PRICE.-The sub-RIGH FURS—WHOLESALE PRICE.—The subscriber respectfully direct attention of the Ladies of New York to a veriety of novelities which hep have just imported, and among which the Bertha Boa, the Fur Spanish Minitilla, and the Parisaan Muni stand prominent. The Bartha Boa is by for the innest elegant attuice in fur ever invented, and displays the figure to the greatest advantage. The Fur Spanish Muntilla is admirably adapted for the promesade, the carriage, or the opera; is exceedingly becoming, and is manufactured in every variety of fur. The Parisain Muff. now so fushionable in Paris, is a great improvement upon the large and old fashioned muff.

Cook & Franklin, No. 625 Broadway.

Furners and Skin Importers.

Fursiers and Skin important.
Fursiers and Skin important.

SPLENDID IMPORTATIONS, BY THE WASHING-SPLENDID IMPORTATIONS, BY THE WASHINGros, for Genn's Bazaar.—Girn's has the pleasure of anmoreing to the fashionshie would of New York that he has
received by the element Washington a caperb associated of
strickes for Ladies. Morea' and Children's west, which, wilbe opesed to-day at the Bazaar. Among them will be found
a great variety of softs, velvet and cloth Tainas for missas,
made in Paris in styles which had not yet been issued by
the modiets of that cury when their were dispatched thence
ley the sgart for the Borsar; also beautiful Scatch oftee
cloth Tainas for youths, circulars of the reduced and choicest
fabrics, for missas; how white hismas, with expess richily
trunned; ledies, missas' and children's closus, deeply
trimmed with furs; a large assortment of Islans' raining
while, brilliantly mounted and deplaying a great diversity
of entirely now decayes; ciniders and inflant hools and
clooks, very delicate not elegant. All these goods are or the
very latest inclion and cannot fail to command the admicstion of every lacy of discriminating tasts. very latest maintain and calmost that to coming the title of every latey of discriminating taste.

Part of the importation by the Washington consists of

comprising musis, victorines, cuffs, tippets, &c., of Royal Prinine, Russian and Hudaso's Bay Sable, Stone Martin, Cainchride, &c. The whole will be displayed for the first time to-day.

GEN'N'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broude ay.

St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ladies desirous of seeing some superior menufactured Fursin Royal Ernane, Hadem Say Say Stone Marten, Mink Sable, Chunchila, Sc., are invited call at Mezra. Thomrson & Rozatsk's, No. 19 Mind lane, where, we have no doubt, they will be entirely ad-fied, and thank us for the notice.

SUPERIOR FURS .- Ladies, if you want to select

A Time-Founded Reputation.—The celebrity of the house of W. T. Jennings & Co., as the leading described in the land of the leading described in the land of the leading described in the land of l ATIME-FOUNDED REPUTATION.—The celebrity

SELLING OFF !- G. M. BODINE will close out the balance of his Velvers, Silks, Shawls, Meriuse, Paramattas, De Lames, Plates, Bombazines, Alpsens, Clotis, Cassmerres, Finnels, Blankets, &c., at a reduction of 20 per cent below former prices. Look our fur bargains—No. 323 Grand-st., corner Orchard.

NEW FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.-FRANCE & WEDDELL are now prepared to exhibit a rich rare and beau-tiful stock of new French Embroideries, embracing all the latest nevelties, to which they would respectfully call the attention of the ladie. FRANCE & WEDDELL, No. 703 Broadway.

CLOARS! CLOARS! CLOARS!-At the Paris Mantills Emporium, No. 361 Broadway. A sploadid arrival for this week of upward of Two Thousand elegant cloth and velvet Coaks of entirely new designs. They are of the same first-closs quality, and will be sold at the same moderate prices as have already gained for this store so large a chare of public patronage. George Bullin Proprietor, No. 361 Broadway.

PARIS MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS.—FRANCE & WEDDELL would call the attention of ladies to their spien lid stock of Mantillas and Cloaks, in silk, velvet and ciota, of

LABIES' DRESS GOODS .- FRANCE & WEDDELL invite the Indica to visit their establishment, as they feel confident that for style, elegance and strictly moderate prices their stock cannot be surpassed.

FRANCE & WEDDELL, No. 703 Broadway.

To EXTENSIVE DEALERS IN CLOTHING.—The superiority of machine ever hand sewing is no longer problematical—it is an established fact. It is certain, too, that sewing must be done by machinery. The crothing house which shall first organize an extensive manufactory for inaking clothing with Siromar's Patent Sewing Machines, will be certain to take the lead in the trade, and to anness a rapid fortune. Who has the talent and enterprise to emitrace the opportunity? These machines, no operation, together with specimene of their work, constantly exhibited at the offices, No. 278 Broadway, New-York; No. 57 South ith-st., Philadelphia, and No. 19 Harvard-place, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPING AND FANCY STORE .- Colinary and Washing Utensil Depôt, Pails, Boilers, Pubs, Patent Clethes Horses, and everything needed by housekeepers generally. Toys, &c. Large basement store, No. 123 Ca-nal st.

Wax Dolls! Wax Dolls!-The largest and most beautiful assortment in the United States has not been received by the escanter Africa, and is now opened at Ter-Tuk's Emportum, No.34: Broadway. Table dressed Dolls are the admiration of all who see them. Such a variety of dolls, and at such low prices, cannot be found elsewhere. An early call secures the best choice.

PRICES REDUCED!-Ladies, wishing to purchase a fine Shawl, a rich Silk, a splendid Pland, or any kind of Dry Goods of first rate quantry, at extreme low prices, go to Borene's, No. 332 Grandest, corner, Orchard, where you will be sure to get suited and save money.

HEAR! HEAR! HEAR! HEAR! -This is cheep enough. Himam Anderson, No. 93 Bowery, is selling splendid Enginsh Tapestry Carpets at 7, 8, 9, 1 Imperiod Three by Carpets at 6, 7, 7, 6; Hograin Carpets at 3, 3,6, 4, 5, 5,6; Star Carpets, 2, 2,6,3, Fide Oil Cloths, 26, 3,4,4; and Enginsh List Oil Cloths 6 yards wide; Dringets 1,2, 3 and 4 yards wide; Dringets 1,2, 5 and 5 yards wide

Gas,-Gas Fixtures of a great variety of patterns, worth from \$30 to \$1, may be had at the great man-ufacturing depot of Accions Warners & Co., No. 376 Broad-way. No house in the world can surpass them in prices or beauty of workmanship.

SEASONABLE CLOTHING.-It can only be necountry to intimate to Citizens and Strangers, who are in want of Pall Clothing, that their wants can be answered by ealing at the Ciothing Establishment of H. L. Festra, No. 27 Courtlandt arect, where every arricle in the Ciothing and Onestron. Outfitting department can be procured on the most favorable

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 142 Washington-st., Boston

Dyspersia and Indigestion.-These great NYSPETSIA AND INDIGESTION.—Herse great securas of our people cannot be too well understood, or the means of avering or energy them too highly appreciated. The pencer who discovers any means of cure or alleviation, confers a benefit upon his fellows, and is deserving of honor. This desirable consummation has been achieved, and not only may dispersis be curred, but it may be preceduled, by the use of Hoorland's German Bitters, propared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, which medicine is spoken of in terms of the highest commendation by thousands who have tested its efficacy. It is perfectly innocaous in its nature, and possence the valuable property of improving the health of the robust, as well as restoring the health of the robust, as well as restoring the health of the

For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. Sands, corner Fulton and W. Illiam-eta.; C. Riog, corner Broadway and John sts., and by Mrs. Hays, in Brooklyn.

WINDOW SHADES .- The most beautiful Window Shades in the city are to be found at John Greason's well-known depth, No. 261 Greenwich-at. For changes, fugish and style, his Shades are perbags unequaled in the country. Oil Clothe, Paper Hangings, Tassels, & e.

IT GIVES GENERAL SATISFACTION—So say all the declere in M LANE's VERNITUGE, and so also may the proprieture sty, as they are duily receiving cornicates so numerous the, to print stem would all a volume. But what is the use of farmor certificates to a medicine that has become as universal. Let the names of a few of its approve a suffice.

Mr. George Maxwell, of Adapsa, Carroll Co, has used it is his family with the heat of eas.

J. H. Cutter, a respectable merchant of Louisville, after having pased others without offect, administered a dose of M Lane's Vermilage, which completely removed the worms. It has also been used with success in the families of the Colwing persons:

Hitchough and vicinity—lanes Stratton, Pennsylvania-vi, Mary J. Stratton, Mary Signaton: Sarah Harshberger, Marchester; Margaret Linday, do.; James Burke and Agues Burke, Squirrel Hill.

Pet sale in New York, wholessie and retail, by C. V. Chickener & Co., No. 31 Barelay-se, and Boyd & Paul, No. 46 Courtland at. Soid also by all the principal druggiets. IT GIVES GENERAL SATISFACTION-So SAY All

DANIEL WEBSTER .-DANIEL WEBSTER.—

"Webster is dead," cried noisy Fame,
But that can never be;
Webster and glory are the same—
Both born for immortality.
One of the last and best Daguerreotypes of Webster ever taken. "so pronounced by hinners," can be seen at Gottav's new Gallery No. 36 Broadway, corner of Leonards, together with a fine likeness of Henry Clay.

In Brank, having received the gold in the from the American Institute, and also other onise mis-for years in succession, embracing the prise midal awar-in London at the World's Fair, deems it unne ostawy to patiente on the superiority of his pictures, but avates pa-attention to the superband unrivaled collection of Dag-rootypes exhibited at his gallery, No. 205 Bro dway, on of Fultons.

REAL ESTATE .- Our readers will please no tice that ANTHONY J. BLEZCKEZ will still at public and Twis Day, the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the More Exchange, 26 beautiful lots of ground—3 of the same for ing on Sthet, and 12 on Sthet,—all lying in one body tween 7th and Sthews. Sixty per cent. can rome non-and mortgage. Maps or the above can be had at the are froms. No. 7 Broadest.

To PERSONS IN BODILY TRIBULATION .-To Persons in Bodity Trindination. There are those who hear "the still enal voice who hear "the still enal voice who hear the still enal voice who hear the remain here said it is represent to each selfish, unprincipled persons have said it is represent to each the property of the set of of t

The art of Dyeing Human Hair is but imperiestly understood, even by these who make the great-est pretencies. The most of this Tyres of the day may for the time blacken the hair, but soon to be escuseded by a ternished treen or a carroty purple has. Carsyanow's Hair Dye is void of these navious properties. It instantly gives the hair a beautiful mirorial black or brown windon in their water or smaline can charge or transis in the less. Manufactured, said and applied (in private rooms) by Cats-Taboro, No. 6 Aster House.

17 Gounaup's Liquid Hair Dye is, without eption, the very best ever invented. E justly celebrated countries Medicated Scap for curing pioples, freekles, theure, flesh worms, letter, sallowness, tan, roughness,

HAIR DYE AND WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S MAR nfactory for these articles is celebrated in all parts of the world: persons wishing a light, elegant and durable Wig or Toupse can encely be smited. His Hair Dys is applied, in sure guarantee) or sold, wholesale and retail, at No. 4 Wall-st. Copy the address—bewere of unitations.

RECUMATION CURED!—The vast numbers who are finding relief from that dreadful disease Ruementism, by the use of that invaluable remedy Mountmoon's Rheumatic Compound and Bond Purcher, should induce the who are afficied with time complaint to resort to it at once. This is a verified preparation—an internal remedy prepared upon the most scientific principles, for this and members above this it will care in all its forms, either infinitumintory faculty for chrome. No one need longer doubt, if they will but examine the overwheiming evidence given in its behalf, by homorable men occupying high attitudes to society. Physicians certify to us was brilling at those is society. Physicians certify to us was both the decided that there were no hopes of recovery; and in some instances, where individuals had be not ripples for ten and twenty years, this remedy has caved them. It is perfectly safe to be used by the most embedded and debilitated. Its RHEUMATISM CURED!-The vast numbers stances, where Harvinous as one occurrences for ten and twenty years, this remedy has cured them. It is perfectly safe to be used by the most enfectived and debilitated. Its effects are most wonderful and designful upon the system, in regulating and strengthening the discretive organs; im-parting parity, inchness and vitality to the blood, causing it to flow freely through all its chambels, removing the causing of the discuss, and restoring the whole nervous system. Solid wholesale and read by W. V. ALEX NORIA & Co., pre-prietors. Contral Office, No. I Barclay st. (Astor House.)

SCHOOLS OF LETTERS AND OF ARTS. Schools of Letters and of Arts.

Who has not heard, in spelling school, That old and salutary rule,
Whereby the boy two daws at head Back to the foot was straightway led.
Lest poorer spellers chanced to be Discouraged by active sitty.
Thus talent of its made to hear Of other loads the greater slare;
As some there be who never rule.

This telect claim foregoes the prize:
Ent, having risea, strive to show.
By a rule of the American Lustiute, which says that no perion can have the highest prize two years in since-asion.
Boot's Daugerrestypes could not that year come in competition for the gold medal, having taken that for 1851. Root's Gallery, No. 363 Broadway, rooms first floor, up stairs.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 17, 1852.

IF See third page for some interesting items.

For Europe.

The next number of The Tribune for Euean Circulation will be issued THIS MORN-ING, at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the Late-t News up to the time of going to press. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the desk. Price Six Cents. The Africa sails from this port To-Day at 12 o'clock.

It is authoritatively stated that a long existing law forbids vessels to enter the port of Havana in the night, and makes it the duty of To Extensive Dealers in Clothing .- The them by force if necessary. Recently the Crescent City ran in, despite the warning of of the Port-Captain, and the sentinels on duty at the Moro Castle have been imprisoned in consequence, for not firing upon her as they should have done. No doubt the authorities would be justifiable in enforcing any established regulation of the harbor, and if Capt. Porter was aware of this one, he deserved a chastisement for breaking it. But yet, under the circumstances, it is better that the ship was not fired into. It would have seriously inflamed public feeling in this country, and given an unnecessary stimulus to the business of flibustiering, which no subsequent explanations could have allayed. It is also stated that Parser Smith has made outh that he is not guilty of the offense charged against him by the Caban authorities. If this is the case, we do not see why it should not put an end to the trouble, as he has only been required to declare himself innocent in order to to have the interdict re-

TAMMANY REJOICING. The drill-sergeants and trumpeters of the victorious host in the late Political contest in our State had a feast and jollification at Tammany Hall on Monday evening, as was natural and unexceptionable. 'Let those laugh who win,' most certainly; and as laughter from an empty stemach might not be spontaneous and hearty, let them eat and drink generously as a qualifier. True, their mirth can possess little interest for any but themselves; but it is customary on such occasions not only to imbibe but to enunciate, and the public may be instructed if not edified by the indications of future policy thus evolved. We, therefore, gave in our last the substance of the speeches made at this festival, and have since read a still longer report, in order to glean, if we so might, some deeper indication of the policy to be pursued by those to whom the People have just entrusted power in the City, State and Nation. And now we ask those who have gone over the same ground to thoughtfully consider what all this portends, and what we are to expect from the newly restored dynasty, judging it by its own lively oracles. In other words, What promise of public benefit, National prosperity, or public tranquillity is justified by the speeches of Monday evening at Tammany Hall !

That the speeches of Messrs Daniel B. Taylor and Augustus Schell enunciated nothing of importance is not surprising-had the contrary been the fact, it would have been indeed remarkable. Mr. Schell tonsted Gen. Scott's Military services in terms of just eulogium, which contrast rather strongly with the farraSchell's Executive Committee inflicted on the public through successive issues of their bribed Satanie organ. They can well afford to praise the Old Soldier, now that they have hunted him down by five months' steady defamation, including deliberate lying by Governors and Hon. orables respecting his alleged Nativism, &c. But who thanks them for their empty, unmeaning compliments now ? If they have not not deserve them; if they were likely to do him any good now, the Schells, Hard and Soft, would be very careful to withhold them. Then why not have the decency to withhold their hollow, posthumous flatteries? On Honor's voice awake the sleeping days Or Fintiery southe the dull, cold ear of De-

Mr. Horatto Sztmour came next on the

list of orators, and from him, the Governor elect of New-York, making his first speech in Tammany Hall, we had a right to expect something more than the poorest partisan commonplaces. Toasted as the party's "standard ests regarded us as more favorable to the Free bearer, whose preeminent abilities, unceasing devotion to the best interests of the State," distinguished by the unparalleled prosperity of All else was but as the popping of a few pistols our citizens and the advancement of their best interests," it would seem scarcely possible hypocrisy, therefore—nay, it is rank dishonesty that he should reciprocate in a speech without giving some intelligible inkling of the changes in | the Tariff or any kindred question. And if you our National, still more in our State policy, which he would expect or desire to see result from the late conclusive restoration of his par- | cuckeo song of 'Jeffersonian principles,' Demty to power. But no! with an infinite babble- ceratic Union,' 'Jeffersonian standard,' &c. ment about his "principles," "the principles | you will find yourself bitterly mistaken. of the party," "sound political principles," "a Works of our State, or whether he proposes at the current rate of three or four per pertinent questions he is dumb as an oyster. His speech is emphatically 'a voice and nothing more.' He closes with a compliment to 'the masses,' and especially 'the young men' of his party for their activity and efficiency in the late contest, when he is probably aware, as we are, that this vaunted activity en the part of the party fuglemen was test. Select, then, your own candidates, and stimulated by enormous distributions of money contributed by or through the Importing Mer. at the selection of ours. chants of this City. We believe it came in good part from the manufacturers, bankers and exporters of Great Britain, France and tier. Hear him! Germany, who are now reaping here a rich harvest from the policy of which Gov. Seymour is a skillful advocate: but this we do not and from the nature of the case cannot know; but that money was poured out in this State to elect Pierce and King, as money was never before disbursed in behalf of any party, is as notorious as that there has been an election. The men who had the greatest and most obthe officers in charge of the harbor to prevent | vious pecuniary interest in securing this result were the Foreign Manufacturers aforesaid, and in Cuba. He voluntarily relinquished American we know they understood this; we believe they acted upon it. Who should have supplied this there, he was accused of complicity with those money if not they who were to make most

> -Gen. Jour A. Dix made the next speech. He boasted that his party had triumphed on a full and fair exposition of its principles and objects. We deny this, and confront it with the most undeniable facts! Will Gen. Dix deliberately assert that the Baltimore Resolves of his party respecting the Tariff, Internal Improvements and our Foreign Policy are frank, candid, unequivocal? Does he not know that they were expressly shaped so that a Pennsylvania Protectionist and a South Carolina Free Trader, a Western advocate of River and Harbor Improvements and a Southern contemner of that policy, a German Interventionist and an Alabama Non-Interventionist, could each receive them in a different sense, and construe them into conformity with his views ! Gen. Dix has doubtless read in The Tribune, if men mean by such fustian? If the Spanish not elsewhere the assurances given by The Beston Pilot to Irishmen friendly to Protection was quite as likely to triumph in case of Pierce's as in case of Scott's election. So the Pierce canvassers argued in the Iron districts of Pennsylvania and in the Clinton Iron region of our own State. So it was wherever Protection was strong with the People, while in Free Trade localities they were just the other way. We heard a Pierce candidate for Congress argue that neither Protection nor Harbor Improvement was an issue in this canvasa; we saw the flags flying on Western Lake Harbors emblazoned with assertions that many dollars had been spent on Rivers and Harbors under Democratic to one dollar under Whig Administrations. We were openly on the record in favor of Protection and River and Harbor Improvements: wherever these were unpopular, we lost by them; where they were strong, our adversaries swindled us out of our just advantage to the extent of their unserapulous ability. Such are the facts, Mr. Dix: and if you had the valor to assert "before the factories," that "Franklin Pierce would not advocate a high Tariff," you pledged him to no more than Millard Fillmore had already affirmed from the White House. 'A high Tariff' is not a question in issue, but simply this: "In levying duties on Imports for the support of Government, shall discriminations be made with a view to the fostering and encouragement of branches of Home Industry now depressed, imperiled or underel-'oped !" This is as fair and clear a statement as can be briefly made of the actual question

money out of it?

to the extent of your ability. You dare not let the people understand and decide upon this question, though you well know that a Tariff may be truly Protective without being 'high,' and that the amount of Revenue required, whether less or more, may be closely approximated under either a Free Trade or a Protective Tariff. Twenty per cent. on Iron, for in ee, would unquestionably produce more grossly calumniated him all summer, he does Revenue than ninety per cent., and yet thousands vote against Protection because they consider it synonymous with an overflowing Treasury and extravagant expenditures. But all your sophistry could not have defeated us had we been able to make a distinct and unequivocal issue on the Tariff and obtained a vote thereon. But no! we were beaten because our Immigrant Population were made to believe Gen. Scott and his supporters were hostile to their rights as citizens, and because the slave-holding and slavery-upholding inter-Soil cause than you were. These two questions-dread of Nativism and detestation of give us every assurance that his term will be | Anti-Slavery-beat us, and nothing besides. to the broadside of an Armada. It is sheer -for you to pretend that we were beaten on

flatter yourself that you can ring yourself or

any other Barnburner into the Cabinet by the

Prince Jons Vas Burks likewise held forth victory of principles," and so on ad nauseam, at this 'Union' festival, and was received with Mr. Seymour takes care to give us not the least - not many hisses. He praised Pierce as a Baraclue to any reason why Frank Pierce and him- burner should, and was mean enough to reself-should have been preferred to Gen. Scott preach the Whig party with infidelity to Honry and Washington Hunt. What policy he would | Clay, when in fact no party was ever so dehave pursued at Washington relative to the voted to a leader as they to him, and none more symmetrical development of our National ever made such superhuman exertious to Industry, or respecting the Improvement of elevate an idelized chief to the chief magis-Rivers and Harbors, or Territorial Expansion, tracy. Mr. Clay was hunted down by personal or Slavery Extension, or what course he would defemation-by the calumny of Bargain and have pursued in our own State with regard to Sale:' and by the most atrocious attacks on our Unfinished Canals-on these and all other his private character. We might quote from topics, he is silent as the grave. He tells his the paper printed in this City by the Van Bubearers that he has not been restrained by del- rens' confidential implements the most infericacy from stumping the State, and will not be nal attacks on Mr. Clay with respect to the from partaking of such dinners as that at which Cilley duel, &c .- attacks which, even now, he is speaking, and that he is glad he has been would very nearly subject their authors to perelected-sli points on which the public could sonal chastisements in our streets. By such hardly need fresh assurance from his lips-but execrable villainy Henry Clay was hunted how he proposes to prosecute the Public down by your cronies, John Van Buren! and new you reproach the Whig party for not runthat they shall be prosecuted at all, save ning him more than three times for President, when the poisonous tongues of your hounds cent. per annum-on all these vital and bad rendered his election impossible! So of Webster, who was never popular enough to be elected, and when you would have easily beaten him in all but three or four States had he been nominated last June. And no man would have pursued him with more untiring ferocity than you, John Van Buren! had he been the Whig candidate in the recent con-

> But John thinks it high time that he took a higher degree in ' Democracy'-that of Flibus-

don't trouble yourself with hypocritical cavils

tier. Hear him!

"He believed that the country looked to the Damocratic party to prove that the being an American citizen would be a passport to be free throughout the world. He believed that the people of this country introduct no longer to allow American citizens, like Mr. Thrasher, to be sent to the galleys for seven years. He believed that there was a determination abroad that American mails should be binded in Cuba; he did not believe that hereafter it would be allowed that fifty American citizens should be mandered without judge or jury, almost within reach of the United States."

Consider this citation in the light of fairness.

Consider this citation in the light of fairness and reason. Mr. Thrasher abandoned his native land, and became a resident and an Editor can Liberty for Spanish Despotism. While conspiring to overthrow the Government,-a charge to which his subsequent conduct has lent great probability. He was arrested, tried. convicted, and sent to a Spanish prison. Suppose he had been an Englishman, and had chosen to settle and become an Editor in Charleston, S. C., where he had, after nine years' residence, been accused and convicted of tampering with the slaves who had conspired to raise a rebellion, would his British citizenship shield him from the consequences of his acts ! How can men talk so recklessly !-- and

especially, how can an ex-Attorney-General ! Mr. Van Buren predicts that, since Pierce is elected, we shall " no longer allow" American citizens to be sent to the galleys like Thrasher, or 'murdered' like the followers of Lopez. He says " there is a determination that American mails shall be landed in Cuba." What can the Government refuses to receive our Mails, what can we justly do about it ! Did we not close our own ports by Embargo against nearly or quite all the civilized world for years ! and did any one ever contend or imagine that we had not a perfect right to do so ? How shall we

make war on Spain for doing what she can only be divested of the right to do by depriving her of her place among nations ! As to our citizens being shot in Cuba, we trust none will be hereafter; but if any go there in hostile array, unauthorized by any government, and expressly interdicted and warned by their own, we entreat them not to suffer themselves to be defeated and taken prisoners, confiding in Democratic thunder or Van Buren gas to get them clear; for they will just as surely be put to death as they live to involve themselves in such a category. They must do one of two things-1. Keep away from Cuba; or 2. Flog the Spaniards; or the other thing will be done to them, and that with the least possible ceremony. We beseech them to take our word for this, and not get into will not have the ghost of a chance for it. If that the most of them do-they will go on drilling and drumming, mustering and me-

them on the magnitude and beneficence of their achievement.

-This article is already too long, but we cannot close without noticing one remarkable assertion of Mr. LORESZO B. SHEPHERD, in the course of a carefully prepared speech, that "There was the Administration of Washington, which had no party bias."

This is gressly false, Mr. Shepherd! and you must know it. Washington was a thorough Federalist: his Administration was Federal: his leading measures (the Assumption of the State Debts, Jay's Treaty, suppression of the Whisky Insurrection, &c.) were assailed by the Democratic leaders of his day as bitterly as any act of a Whig President has ever since been. When he retired from office, the more thorough Democrats, including Edward Livingston and Andrew Jackson, voted against a resolve approving of his course; the leading Democratic journal thanked God at the retirement from office of the only man who could uphold corruption (that is, Federalism ;) and he voted the Federal ticket in his own county at the excited election of 1799, a few weeks previous to his death. Men of Tammany! you have it all your own way-Nation, State, City, every thing-and there is no party in the field to oppose you. Under such circumstances you can afford to tell the truth-then why not do it, if only to acquire a little character for veracity against the time when you may need

UNION-SAVING-SISYPHUS.

The Courier and Enquirer thus expaniates on the decision of Judge Paine in the recent

Slave Care:

"We must alimit that at the first blush this decision appears to be more than plausible. Just it is not, it thou, it is possible that the letter of the law admits no other. It is certainly diametrically opposed to this spiral of the Constitution and of the recurs have passed by Congress upon the subject of Slavery. Dal its consequences involve only this single case, it would be of little moment, because it is not possible to make laws which shall be at once just upon general principles and filted to secure entire justice under all circumstances, and to every individual. But this judgment deprives at a word the citizens of filteen States of the right to bring to New York what is property in their own States, even although chizens of hiteen States of the right to bring to Most York what is property in their own States, even although they have no othertion to become even temporarily edi-zens of New York. It will do more to separate North and South than any other event which has happened since the birth of our Confederation, and will open at once the gaping breach which has but now with so much solicitate been closed. And its urbaneae will reach oven solicitude been closed. And its influence will reach oven beyond this, for if the critizens of a sixve State, while continuing their allegiance to it, may be denied in one part of the Union the rights conferred by their own sovereignty, recognized by the Constitution, and confirmed, in spart if not in letter, by express legislation of Congress, the critizens of any State may be deprived of any other rights when out of the boundaries of their own. State, according to the whim or projudice of that part of the country through which they may travel. One State may deny one right, another another, and thus split up the country through which they may travel. One State may deny one right, another another, and thus split up the Consideration by an infinity of little entering wedges of pains and penalties. We reserve the subject for more defilierate consideration, but cannot forbear to remerk upon the manifest absurdity of the pretense of a linity of Government and equality of chizanship among states in which the property havinly held in one cannot be carried through another. One of the two positions—either the claim to Unity or the denial of the transit of tellow chizens and their legal property—must be abandened. Which must it, which should it be to

-It must be a melancholy reflection to those who have in good faith embarked in the Unionsaving business to find the task so fruitless. Here we have had four consecutive years in which the chief end of politicians, merchantsan l brokers has been Union-saving-and where are we? At a great expense of money and with considerable wear and tear of conscience, the Whig party has been buffered by those it exalted to favor, repeatedly beaten, and finally crushed-all from a paramount regard for the integrity of the Union. Yet after all, with Fillmore in the White House, Pierce his chosen successor, both Houses of Congress and the Federal Judiciary thoroughly devoted to Slave-catching and a new Pro-Slavery State Government and Legislature on the eve of installation—the whole job appears to be turning thereupon the heart of Cottondom becomes as water; the 'Compromise' is declared over- idleness.

board, and the Union is on the breakers again! But, says The Courier, " the claim to Unity [among the States] or the denial of the transit ' of fellow citizens and their legal property must is a vital question. The Cuban Creole's nobe no property at all if landed here. So with a ing implements, &c., &c. But the world understands the question as we do.

Nay, let a Yankee take a wagon-load of Abothem in South Carolina, and he would very soon discover that "the transit of fellow citi-Slave State works a forfeiture of his 'legal property'-at home. For half a century Northern rights, both of person and property, have been systematically overruled at the South, yet nobody threatened to dissolve the Union pounds and administers the law which protects are at once assailed by a chorus of croakings over the alleged danger of Disunion!

Seriously, is it not clear that Union-saving has paid its best dividends? If a Judge's enunciation of the law as it stands thus speedily undoes all that has been so laboriously gained, is not the further prosecution of the contest bopeless? If four years of prosperous Union-saving have come to such a miserable end, what can be rationally hoped from a prosecution of the business?

WASHING AND BATHING.

The first public establishment ever founded in this country for the purpose of cheapening the cost of Bathing and diminishing the labor and inconveniences of Washing, especially for families whose home accommodations are straitened, was opened to customers early last summer, though it can hardly yet be deemed completed. Many portions of the apparatus Spanish hands, with any idea that Pierce or required testing before they could be deemed Van Buren can get them out alive; for they perfect, and in some cases modifications after trial were necessary. It may yet be six weeks they set any value on their necks-as we infer | before the whole concern can be safely pronounced unsusceptible of further improvement.

The establishment was to be completed, acnacing in our great scaports, and keep clear of cording to the original estimate, for \$20,000, Cuba, until a quarrel can be picked, and the and subscriptions or donations to that amount tion thus enlisted in their cause. Then they | were procured; but the rise in City Property, in may with telerable safety proceed to "extend | Building Materials, Labor, &c., with the judithe area of Freedom" and the market for Vir- cious but costly improvements on the plan ginia niggers, with a moral certainty that John | adopted during the progress of the work, in-

whereof \$12,000 has been borrowed on mort. gage, and \$8,000 remains to be raised, and an appeal will soon be made to the generous and philanthropic who have not yet contributed to take stock in the enterprise or aid it by gift. to that extent.

During the three summer months, the number of bathers at this establishment was no less than 38,625, and even small as the usual charge is (3 cents,) a very considerable revenue accrued from that source. Since September, however, the Bathing has naturally fallen off very essentially, and is at this season inconsiderable.

The Washing department has encountered general and obstante prejudices among the class for whose benefit it was created. Aside from the hundreds who have no one to relieve them in the care of children, invalids, &c., and who therefore cannot come, there are housands who deem the Wash-House a grand speculation! many who pronounce it a contrivance to diminish the cost of Washing to the detriment of those who do it, &c., &c. Some think their clothes will be rusted or spotted by quick drying or something else; many say they would be ashamed to carry their clothes through the street; and some fear they would have to work along side of colored women at their Washing, &c., &c. Yet in spite of all, the Washing department has made slow but steady progress, and its receipts from washers (at 3 cents for each hour of accommodation) are already some \$50 per week. But it ought to bave four times as much custom, and ultimately must have. So complete are the arrangements for Washing expeditiously that there are few kitchens within half a mile of the location (Elizabeth, near Grand-st.,) wherein a family's washing can be done in less than double the time required at the Wash-House,

The cost of this establishment, (including two lots of land, steam-engine, boilers, pipes, drying apparatus, & c ..) may seem high, but no other at all comparable to it has been built so cheap. St. Martin's, London, cost \$30,000, and is in no respect superior to this; Westminster cost \$65,000; and the larger one in the north part of the city cost \$140,000. It needs only patronage to the extent of its capacity (which nearly all the Washing and Bathing Houses in London enjoy) to make ours a paying investment. And this, should a proper interest be manifested in its success by the intelligent and affluent, will soon be attained.

The Directors ask of the Common Council the free use of Croton water, until the concern shall have earned an interest of six per cent. on the cash invested therein. Considering that various promises of aid have from time to time been proffered by the Council, and always repudiated, and in view of the fact that little water is used by the Company, save for purposes that would involve an equal or greater consumption of water in the several dwellings of the washers than is required here, while they would not bring an additional farthing into the Treasury, we think this requirement of a temporary free grant of water reasonable and just, and trust it will be conceded.

WANT IN CITIES.

In the thinly or moderately peopled Country, every one who really wants to work can generally find something to do-not always indeed what he would prefer, nor just what he deems best suited to his capacities or most worthy of his genius, but still something. For a few weeks in winter, it is often difficult for these of least capacity to find work at all, cut a most disgraceful failure. Judge Paine throughout the greater part of our older has decided that no persons but fugitives from | States; but generally, we may say that a manin Slavery in a Slave State can be held or re- the Country may find work within a few days manded to Slavery under the laws of this: if he energetically seek it, and is ready to accept any honest employment in preference to

In the Cities, the case is widely different. There, Employment is rigidly limited, while the demand for it is unbounded. If work could be found in New-York for Five Millions of hu-'be abandoned." Legal property where? This man beings, they would all be here, and at least as many more, within three months. So long groes are "legal property" in Cuba, but would as there is a chance of finding work here, the stream of immigration sets toward the City great deal of 'property' in strong drinks, gam- from both sides-inland and over-sea-and we should have a population of Two Millions forthwith if we did not starve each other out.

For this tendency toward the Cities-insane, lition documents and undertake to circulate as it might at first sight be considered-there are many causes-many excuses. A man has set up for somebody in his native town, and has zens and their legal property" from a Free to a turned out nobody-his pride will not permit him to remain there on the level to which he has gravitated, so he flies to the City for empleyment and subsistence. He would rather curry horses in a livery stable here than work a farm on shares there. So the young woman for that. But when a Northern Judge ex- who was reared in competence if not affigence in the Country, but who finds herself reduced eight human beings from eternal Slavery, we by the death or bankruptey of her parents to the necessity of selling her labor for a living, would rather live on bread and tea in some double-bedded garret of a millinery establishment in the City than expose herself to the sneers of her school-mates by working in any hireling capacity in her native town. Then there are tens of thousands who mistake the inspiration of laziness for that of genius, and hie to the City in the mad hope of living here by spinning verses or something like it, when they should be digging potatoes, &c., for which there is a real demand and in which they have ability to be useful. It does no good to warn such aspirants that there is no room for them here-that their coming will only expose them to the temptings of dissipation or crime, and that ultimately they will be driven out of the City by sheer want if not taken out by the Sheriff-they must come and 'see for themselves -so they do. California is said (of course truly) to have ruined many thousands, but New-York has witnessed the utter wreck of more hopes and aspirations than ever Callfornia did, and will continue to witness such

tragedies to the end of Time. - But is there a chance for nobody in the Cities ? Are there no successes to chequer so many failures?'

Certainly there are successes-have been and will be. There are persons all over the Country who may yet come here and do well. Men who have abundant means, and know how go of libels upon the war-worn Here which Mr. at issue, yet you yourself shulk or obfuscate it Van Buren will be foremost to congratulate creased the total cost to about \$40,000, most anywhere. But a poor man who migrated to employ them to advantage, can do well al-